## FARRAGUT.

Passage of Dog River Bar by the Union Fleet.

Littack on the Rebel Obstructions.

Bombardment of Fort Morgan.

Two Thousand Treops from Pensacola in the Rear of the Fort.

Attempt to Recapture the Rebel Admiral Buchanan and the Officers of the Ram Tennessee.

Names of the Saved from the Monitor Tecumseh.

Additional Particulars of the Waval Engagement in Mobile Bay,

Official Announcement by Gen. Canby.

BEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSESSIPP1, NEW ORLEANS, Lo., August 9, 1864. Report has just been received that the old flag floats ever Fort Gaines, the entire garrison baving surrendered the combined forces of the army and navy Monday

sorning at eight o'clock.

Maken prisoners of war, including forty-six commisoned officers, twenty-six guns, a large amount of ordmance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of eight hundred men for twelve months.

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night the 5th inst., the garrison escaping to Cedar Point, but serving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent

endition for immediate service. The rebel steamer Morgan has not gone to sea, as re ported, but has gone up the bay in the direction of the

The other rebel gunboat-Gaires-has been destroyed

and fit for duty on the right side.

A national salute will be fired on the leves at three e'clock this atternoon.

E. R. S. CANUY, Major General.

Announcement from the Naval Headquarters.

United States Naval Headquarters, 248 Canal Street, New Orleans, August 9, 1864. Fort Geines surrendered yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock to the naval and military authorities. light hundred prisoners on their way here. Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up on the night

of the 5th, as before stated. Grant's Pass is now open, as well as Pelican Pars. Transports are now going in and

Fort Morgan was invested this morning.

which now, more than ever, has occasion to rejoice and

MODILE BAY IN OUR PORCESSION le Bay is in our possession, and the occupation of of Mobile, are only questions of time.

THE FLEST PASSING POST MORGAN, AND IN WHAT ORDER This morning at six o'clock our fleet got under weigh for the purpose of running the forts and securing posses ap toward Fort Morgan, the Menitors leading and twelve was as follows:—Monitors Tecumseh, Winnebago, Man-lattan, Chickasaw, followed by Hagship Hartford, Brookamer lashed on the port side opposite the fort.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED AND THE GENERAL ACTION. minutes after six, but was not responded to by the fort abreast of the fort. The action then became general Our fleet, moving up in tine, extended over the space from Sand Island to the fort, about three miles. ACCURACY OF THE FIRE AND PRECISION OF THE DURSTIN

The Monitors, having the lead, fired slowly, their heavy metal telling with much effect, while the hundred-pounder Parrotts on the bows of the following ships were served with an accuracy unequalled in the history of gunnery, At a distance of from two to three miles every shell fell with exactness in the southern shore battery of the fort,

with exactness in the combero shore battery of the fort, and exploded with admirable precision, soon allocing that battery.

THE GALLARY TRUMBER BLOWN UP BY A THEFERO.

The wooden ships, assisted by their consorts, steaming much faster than the Monitors, were abreast of them as they were passing the fort—the Tecumsch alone leading. This gailant craft, following the channel into the bay, steered to the northwest, in which direction the rend Buchana's fleet was lying, and had proceeded but a half dozen lengths from opposite the fort when sho struck a torpodo under her starboard bow, which explieded with such violence as to three her completely over, and she went down within one minute in nine fathoms of water.

YATE OF THE TRUMSER'S CHEW.

A single small boat if ated away, in which click or ten meen were men to escape. Their made their way to a re-

A single small boat if ated away, in which eight or ten
mon were seen to escape. These made their way to a remon were seen to escape. These made their way to a remon of the terra, and were saved. It is reported that
two small beats from Fort Morgan picked up other survivora. Nothing is known more deductery than this rumor of the face of the romainder of the crew of the fillfated vessel. It is reported that Admiral Farragut exmor than the leading remed would be lost, and was not,
therefore, disconcerted at this disaster.

THE HARD STANDAR STRAIN OF AND FOURS HER SHOADS DE INTO THE
RESEL WORKS.

As soon as this catastrophe occurred the Admiral
facemed shead with the gailant old Hartford, and, arrivmy opposite the fort, at close range discharged his terrible broadsade of nine into guns, double shuted with grape
and canaster, directly into the rebei works. She then
signalized her orders to the rebei works. She then
signalized her orders to the rest of the fices.

AND SHOADSHOW BY THE WOODSE SHIES.

From the fort the changes in the woodse shies.

signatized her orders to the rest of the first.

THE REBEL WATER RATTERIZES ENTILLATED BY THE MONITORS

AND DECARRISMS BY THE WOODEN SHIPS.

From the fort the channel diverges to the northwest, the fort has a front, with a powerful water battery of eight guns, lasting directly up this channel. The Monitors were directed to hy close to the fort and endiade this water battery. Each wooden ship was to stop opposite the fort and pour in broudshies until its follower should come up, and then proceed on up the channel.

THE FORE UNION, TO RESTORD WAYER VICE.

THE REBUS, LEER STRETCHES ACROSS THE GLANNEL.

At this time the robal flost, consisting of the famous family control of the fort.

At this time the robal flost, consisting of the famous family control of the fort.

Gaines, Morgan, Selma, one other—name unknown—and two or three tenders, were stretched across the chunnel about a mile northwest of the fort, decarfountly throwing a harmless shot at such of our vasuois as came in range.

COMMAT—THE REST OF THE RESULT FIRST DESAYER.

When the Brook Not came up opposite the fort the Hartferd put away at the steam for the robal fleet. The rapidity of her movements seemed to surprise the robal and disconcert thour. As Tomospace steamed of to the vest, as it to lure the Relieford away from the rost of the feet and into single control.

ficet, Bading that their shots produced no effect, and fearicg so formidable an adversary, fied.
TERRIFIO EFFECT OF OUR CLOSE RANGE GUISE—THE FORT
BLINDED BY THE ENGRE.

The fight now became interesting and exciting in the
extreme. The frequency of our brondsides at close range,
and the tremendous fire of the eleven and fifteen inch
guns on the Monitors, all delivered at close range, kept
the fort completely quiet. Added to the fearful, demoralizing effect of this great weight of metal, the wind fortunately was in our favor, blowing the vast cloud of smoke
caused by this heavy and continuous firing directly on to
the fort, enveloping it in a cloud so dense as to prevent
ber gunners firing with any accuracy; so that what few
shots shadelivered were mostly wasted.

THE RARTFORD DELIVERS HER FIRE ON THE REBEL PLEET AND
TORT.

THE BARTICAL DELIVERS HER FIRE ON THE RESEL FLEET AND YOUR.

In the meantime the Hartford had penetrated between the Tennessee and the rest of the rebel fleet, delivering her heavy port and starboard guns alternately at either, and occasionally yawieg around to send a broadsite back at the fort. The Tennessee finding that Farragut cared nothing for her maneuvring, Buchapan was forced to fight or run, and fight he did, with a gallantry deserving of a better cause and greater success.

THE RESEL RAM FIGHTE TWO BOICES—OUR FLEET FOURING INTO

THE REMEI RAM FIGHTS TWO BOCKS—OUR FIRST FOURING INTO HER A CONSTANT FIRE.

At eight o'clock our fleet had all passed and were beyond range of Fort Morgan. At that hour the fight began carnestly and definitely with the robel ram. For two hours this unequal combat lasted; that eingle iron-clad gunboat, skilfully handled, defying the efforts of our largest and fleetest vessels to run her down, and her thick iron mail resisting our heaviest metal. It was a most desporate struggle. Our great sloops-of war, with the little Monitors, sailed about her in a regular circle, pouring into her a constant fire of all calibres, including the heaviest known in modern naval warfare, and yet she withstood it all and answered gun for gun. Her endurance was certainly unparalleled. Even without any other effect upon her it would seem that her men would be exhausted and compelled from very weariness to give in. But they fought on, showing no sigus of fatigue.

SHOKED OUT THE TENNESSEE—SHE SURENDERS—ADMIRAL

THE MONTOR CHICKARAW DESTROYS THE GAORESTACK AND SMORES OUT THE TENNESSEE—ERE SURRENDERS—ADMIRAL BUHLANAN LOSES A LKG.

At last the double turretted Monitor Chickasaw stemmed close under her storn, and at close range discharged her two forward guns, quickly followed by those of ber after turret. The Manhattan followed close with her two fifteen inch guns. When the smokes of these tremendous discharges cleared away the smokestack of the Tennessee was found to be gone, and the smoke of her engines was suffocating her men beceath the ensemble. Guns to the last, she had been pumme led outrageously, but had suffered comparatively lightly. Buchanan lest a leg in the action. Farragut took him aboard his flugship and directed his own surgeon to attend him.

CAPTURE OF THE RUBEL FLEET.

I must reserve a more particular description of the ram Tennessee and her gallant fight for another despatch. I have only time to add that Farragut has captured three rebiel vesseis, including the Tennessee and Selma. One other rebel iron-clad now lies under the guns of Fort Morgan in an apparent damaged condition. Another is also lying there, but shows no signs of injury. They can neither escape out of the harbor or to Mobile. Their capture or destruction is merely a question of time.

GEM. ORANGER INVESTING AND SILENGING FORT GAINES.

During the fight of the fleet with the ram Tennessee our vessels were frequently within range of Fort Gaines; but, General Granger having closely invested that work on the isne slide, bis guns annoyed them so they were unable to fire upon the fiset.

PRILL.

Tonight arrangements are being perfected for a com-

PREFARATIONS FOR A COMBINED ATTACK—THE FORTS MUST FREFARATIONS FOR A COMBINED ATTACK—THE FORTS MUST FREFARATIONS FOR A COMBINED ATTACK—THE FORTS MUST FREFARATION FOR A COMBINED ATTACK—THE FORTS MUST FREFARATION FOR A COMBINED ATTACK TO A COMBINED A

all night, but without success. Another, suppessed to be the Gaines, lies at Fort Morgan in a crippled condition. Admiral Farragut captured the Tennessee and Seims.

THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS SENT TO PENEACOLA. Our wounded, with those of the enemy and our prisoners, were sent to Feesscola this moreing, the rebels in Fort Morgan permitting them to pass under a flag of truce. Admiral Buchanan was sent with the rest.

A DESPARCI MOAT DESTROYED BY FORT MORGAN.
One of Admiral Farragut's despatch boats, the Philippi, foolishly went under fire yesterday on the outside after our main fleet had passed in, Fort Morgan opened on her, when she grounded. The rebels then perforated her with shit, one penetrating her boilers. Two men were college The rest of the crew occaped in small beats. The rebels afterwards came out from Fort Morgan and burned the Phillippi. dillippi. Banger mounting his singe guns—fort gaines to b

Nothing has yet been done to day. The land forces are busy mounting siege guns. This will be completed in the course of the day, when the attack on Fort Gaines will

OFFICERS OF THE REUF! RAM TENNESSEL.

Admiral—Franklu Buchanan.
Command: r-James D. Johnson.

Lieutenants—Wm. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. Mo-

Lieutenants-Wm. Bradford, A. D. Whatsee, lermot.

Maskers-J. R. DoMahy, H. W. Mervin.

Sur cons-Fleet, D. B. Courad: Assistant, B. C. Bowles.

Engineers-First Assistant, G. D. Leuing; Second Assistants, J. O'Connoll. John Hayes; Third Assistants, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson.

Paymoster's Clerk-J. H. Cohen.

Matter's Matter-W. A. Forrest, — Foebe, R. M.

Paymester's Cierk—J. H. Coben.

Matter's Mates—W. A. Forrest, — Boebe, R. M. Carter.

Baskwain—John McCardle.

Gunner—H. S. Smith.

officers of the Renet. Gunner Films.

The rebel gunboat Selma surrendered to the United States gunboat Metacomet. A partial list of her officers follows:—

Commander—Feter H. Murphy, (prisoner).

Licuterant—J. H. Comstock, (killed).

NAMES OF THE RENED FROM THE TRUMBER.

Those Koo an to have been saved are:—
Acting Master Chos. F. Langley.

Octing Ensign G. Cottrell.

Acting Ensign G. Cottrell.

Acting Ensign Chos. H. Pennington.

Captain's Clerk Josiah Conley.

Quarter Gunner James Guiold.

Seeman Wm. O'Brica.

Ordinary Seeman Richard Colline.

Landeman Peter Parker.

Captain Craven succeeded in getting out of the vessel before she went down, but is supposed to have been drawn into the downward current produced by the ginking vessel.

PART GAMES, MORILE BAY, August 8, 1864. The Stars and Stripes wave over two of the three forte that guard the entrance to Mobile Bay.

FORT FOWELL BLOWN UP. Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned on Friday light. The rebel flag was left standing, and as we ha forment was not discovered until afternoon the next day This was merely an earthwork, built on a sand knot ommanding the approach to Mobile Say from Mississippi Sound. It was untenable against an attack from within

The blowing up destroyed much of the work; still there were ten or twelve heavy guns left in position, and battery of light artillery (six pieces) has also been recov ered from the rules in good condition.

Grant's Pass, carrying seven to eight feet of water leading from the sound into the bay, is now in our posession, enabling us to enter and leave the bay with sup ply vessels, &c., without encountering the fire of For

General Grauger's operations on Dauphin Island bare the destruction or capitulation of Fort Gaines beyond a question. Yesterday morning our lines of works wer Up to this time General Granger had withheld his fire, guns; but his near approach to the fort en-bled the rebeis to discover his heavy guns before they had opened.

Our skirmish fire had also been destructive to the ene-

my, causing them to keep close within their works. Add to this the advantages Farragut had gained by the evacu his ships on an arc covering not less than a hundred de grees about the fort, and it will be seen how completely

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES PROPOSED Yesterday morning, on discovering the full extent of Granger's operations, and being warned by a few fifteenrender. Admiral Farragut at once communicated with General Granger. Some delay occurred in arranging interviews and completing arrangements, when, at ten o'clock last night, an unconditional surrender to the land and naval forces conjointy of the tort, garrison, armament, stores, &c., was signed on board the flagship Hartford. Colonel Anderson, sent out a flag of truce proposing a sur

and havai forces conjointly of the fort, garriage, armament, stores, &c., was signed on board the flagship flattord.

WHAT THE SURRENDER EMBARKED.

The formal surrender took place at eight o'clook this morning. The surrender was received in the presence of representatives of both arms of the service by Lieutenant Watson, of the navy, by whom, acting under instructions, the works, prisoners and armament were turned over to the land forces, who immediately took possession. The surrender includes about forty five officers and six hundred and fifty men, sevenicen heavy guns en barbette and ten howktzers in bastiens. The armament consists of three ten inch columbiads and fourteen, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders. The magazines were well stocked with anunition for a long siege, and the fort provisioned for fitteen hundred men for six menths.

WHY THE FORT SURRENDINGED.

The prime cause alleged for the surrender was the magazines would be blown up at once, and that resistance would be simply the murder of the garrison, with no corresponding benefit. Still it is a matter of great surprise to all Union officers that they should surrender without at least one trial with us.

Astronal RALUTE FIRED.

The rebel flag has just been hauled down from over the fort, and the Stars and Stripes substituted. As the interver run up a salute of thirty four guns was fired from the batteries of the fort by Captain Classen, of the United States artillery, chief of artillery on General Granger's staff. This gave to Fort Morgan and General Paige, the rebel commandant of the defeares, who is at Morgan, the first intimation of what was going on on this side of the bay.

PRISONERS SENT 10 NEW, Otleans this after,

The prisoners sent to New Orleans this after-poon. The guinoat Schm, captured from the rebels is the fight of Friday last, will take a portion of them.

poon. The gunboat Selma, captured from the rebels in the fight of Friday last, will take a portion of them.

DETAIL OF THE LOSSES IN THE ITEET.

The following are the losses in the fleet in action last Friday:—Hartford, killed twenty-five, wounded seventeen: Brooklyn, killed eleven, wounded theirly; Richmond, wounded two: Lackawanna, killed four, wounded two: Monenganela, killed one, wounded five; Onelda, killed seven. wounded twe; Henebed, killed one, wounded two: Kennebed, killed one, wounded two: Kennebed, killed one, wounded two: Kennebed, killed one, wounded six; Ottorara, killed one, wounded ten. Total killed fifty one, wounded ininsty-eight.

THE GREEK OF THE NAVAL MONEMENT.

Former statements of the order of vessels entering the bay were slightly incorrect. The following is official:—Tecumsed, Winnebago, Manhattan, Chickassa, all Monitors, singly. The following chips had the consorts named on their port sides:—Hiroklyn, with the Cotorara; Hartford, with the Metacomet; Riebmond, with the Port Royal; Lackawanna, with the Kennebec; Ossipee, with the Itasca, and Oneida, with the Ga'ena.

"WE HAVE LOST THE REST MONITOR."

On reaching Fort Morgan, when the Tecumseh was blown up, the Brocklyn stopped and signalled back.—"WE HAVE LOST THE REST MONITOR."

On reaching Fort Morgan, when the Tecumseh was blown up, the Brocklyn stopped and signalled back.—"We have lost the best Monitor," and seemed to besitate about going on. Farragut ordered stoam on the Hartford and possed ahead, ordering all the vessels to follow. He passed the Brocklyn abreast of the fort. Both discharged fearful broadsides, with nine-inch guns, simultaneously. The fire of the forts was remarkably incfloctual on our vessels.

THE PALL LOSS IN THE CHELARIED NAVAL CORRAT.

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ATTRICTORY DISPOSED IN THE CHELARIED NAVAL CORRAT.

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THE CHELARIE

splinters.

THE THENESSER SUPERENDERS.

Having already lost her smok stack, the rebel ship was now utterly helpless. She was therefore surrendered to once healing down her colors to the Chicksenw, Lieutenant Commander Perkins commanding.

PARRACUT RICARDS BUCHANAN AS HIS ENERY, AND DECLINES TO SHE HIM.

When Fairsgut was notified of the surrender he sent an officer off to receive Buchanan's sword. On learning

tenant Commander Perkins commanding.

FARRAGET REGARDS RUCHANA AS HIS ENEMY, AND DECLINES TO SEE HIM.

When Farragut was notified of the surrender he sent an efficer off to receive Buchanan's sword. On learning of Buchanan's wound, an officer asked Farragut like would go off and see him. Farragut locked along his decks, strewn with dead and dying and mangled commands, and red with the blood of others who had fallen and been removed, and then replied, "With these brave men before me killed and maneled by him, I consider him but my enemy. I want nothing to do with him."

Alterrited Escale and Capture of the Skima.

While the fight with the Teinessee was going in the rebel gunboat Selma stiempted to escane up the bay. Several gunboats tarted in pursuit. The Metacomet, being the faster, overhauled her, after a chase of a few miles, and, with a single shell from her hundred pounder Parrott, which exploded fairly on the deck of the rebel versels, killed or wounded every msn on board. Her colors were at once struck, and she was brought back to the Beet, a prize to the Metacomet, Cleutenant Commander Jewett. She is a fine vessel, of light draught, and carrying an armament of four heavy gus, including a hundred pounder Brooks ride.

DESCRITION OF THE HAM TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee is the most complete and formidable iron-clad monster affoat. She was considered perfectly invulnerable. Her model and construction are very smiller to those of the Merrimac, of Hampton Roads fame though she is a stauscher and more formidable spip. Her length is two hundred feet; breadth, forty-eight. Her casemates have a backing of three inches of oak, covered with skyteen inches of two inch iron, topped by a third layer perpendicular, one inches the fall of the properties of the perfecting it to these of the perfect of the work of the perfect of the p

and — seriew, hist assistant. None of these are saved.

RO OTHER MUNITOR BUT THE CHICKASAW SUFFERS.

None of the other Monitors suffered during the fight excepting the (bickasaw, which got one shot through her deck. They were all frequently bit.

DAMAGES SERVAINED BY THE WOODER PHIPS.

The wooden shirs, es estally the old Hartford, were considerably perforated but not one of them was injured so as even temporarily, to delay her from service. During the retion with the tempessee the Lackawanna struck the Hartford a tremend us blow on the starb ard side, just between the main and mixen, driving in her side nearly down to the water line. This was the most damaging blow she received.

OFFICIAL STRUKY OF FORT GAINED—ITS GARRISON, AFMAMENT AND SETPLES.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF FORE GAINES—ITS GARRISON, ARMAMENT AND SUPPLIES.

The official survey of Fort Gaines just completed by General Granger's staff shows the following:—Eight hundred and eighteen prisoners, officers and all mostly Alabama bome guards, including two companies of the Mobile cadets, three ten loch columbiads, three thirty-two pounder rifles, four thirty two-pounder smooth bores, three twenty four pounder remoth bores, two eighteen-pounder smooth bores, claves howitzers for dank defence, one twelve-pounder field howitzer—twenty seven pieces in all; two hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition for each gun, six hundred stands of small arms, one hundred thousand

rounds of small arm ammunition, and six months provisions for twelve hundred men. On Fort Powell there were recovered eight heavy rifles, we ten-inch columbials and six howitzers.

The sailing of the despatch boat requires me to stop.

FORT GAINES, August 8-P. M. ADMIRAL RUCHANAN'S COMDITION. The vessel that carried the wounded to Pensacola has

returned. The flost surgeon reports Buchanan's would not so serious as at first supposed. His leg will probably

GENERAL GRANGES LONES BUT ONE WAR. The total loss thus far in General Granger's cor

the total local thus far in General Granger's command is one man killed. Fort Gaines loct eight or ten killed by our picket firing and shelling.

CASUALTIES OF OFFICERS IN FARRAGUT'S FILET.

The following are among the casualties in Farragut's fleet in the fight of Friday:—
Commander Melaney, of the Oneida, arm shot away.

Lieut. Frentiss, of the Monongahela, killed.

Master's Mate C. ok, of the Brookiyn, killed.

Third Assistant Engineer McEwan, of the Hartford, arm shot off.

Ensign Higginbotham, of the Hartford, leg off; since

Ensign Higginbotham, of the Hartford, leg off; since died.

Lieut. Adams, of the Hartford side, splinter, slight.

Master's Mate Herrick, of the Hartford, leg, splinter.

Boatswan Dixon, of the Hartford, head, splinter.

Those, in addition to those who went down in the Tecuses, in addition to those who went down in the Tecuses, are the only officers injured in the fleet.

THE CRACKLING OF THE TONE EDDES—THERE GREAT NUMBERS.

All the vessels report that they constantly heard the crackling of the caps on the torpedoes as they passed; but the one that blow up the Tecumenh was the only one that exploded. I have information that that one and several others in its vicinity were sunk but a day or two before the left cutered the narbor. It is also reported, on rebel authority, that upwards of two hundred of these informal machines have been sunk in the channel of Fort Morgan. The result proves their worthlessness after being a few days in the water.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch.

OFF MOBILE, August 7, 1864. During the hurry and excitement of the naval engage ment off Mobile on the 5th instant many important and interesting facts were omitted, and as I have now another opportunity of forwarding another despatch to the Henath I am enabled to furnish your readers with the

The Mouitor Tecumseh was the first to open fire on Fort Morgan. The first broadsides were fired by the Brooklyn and Richmond, and these were delivered with such effect that the guns of Fort Morgan were sitenced for several moments. The rebel rams and gunboats were stationed behind the fort; but when the leading vessels of the fleet passed the forts they steamed from under the guns of Fort Morgan and crossed their bows, Gring rapidly during the whole time This fire was returned with spirit by the Brooklyn, Hartford and others. A shell from one of the rebel vessels struck the Metacomet and burst, killing and wounding a large number. Another shell set fire to the steamer, creating considerable alarm and she was immediately cut loose from the flartford, to which she was lashed. The flames were fortunately ex

and she was immediately cut loose from the ffartford, to which she was lashed. The flames were fortunately extinguished without doing any serious damage, and, observing the rebel gunboat Morgan making off in the direction of Fort Morgan, the Metscomet at once gave chase; but she succeeded in reaching the fort, and remained under its guns ill uithinght, when she started out to sea, taking with her (so report says) the crew of the Gaines, which, by the way, was driven ashore by our gueboats. In addition to the capture of the Tennessee and Selma. The formidable water batteries of the enemy were silenced. These were mostly manned by negroes, who "skedaddled" at the first fire.

The surrender of the rams closed the action.

In my former despatch I gave you an account of the destruction of the Admiral's despatch boat Philippi, Capt. Stevens, by fire, and stated that the cause was unknown. It now appears that she attempted to pass the fortis for the purpose of iolining the fleet toolde the buy, but was driven back by the guns of Fort Morgan. On her return she grounded on a sand bar in easy range of the fort, which opened fire upon her and compelled the officers and crew to abandon the vessel. Five or six of the crew were killed or wounded by the shells, and one man was very seriously scalded from escaping steam, a shot having entered the boiler. The officers and crew, together with the wounded, escaped to the ting Biack thorn under a galling fire from the fert. The Phillippi was afterwards bearded by the enemy and fired.

The loss of the Monitor Technisch was a most unfortunate affair. The rebels evidently never expected the Admiral would attempt the passage of the forts in such cleen proximity to Fort Morgan, and accordingly laid the torpedoe midway between thefe. The Technisch was the farthest out of any of the fleet, and had the misfortune to pass directly over a torpedo, which instantly exploded, causing her to sink almost immediately. A few escaped by jumping into the sea from her turret, and the following escape

vessel.

It is said that two of the enemy's gunboats, unable to

make their escape to Mobile, are now under the guns of Fort Morgan. They will be sitended to, probably, by one of our tron-chads.

I learn from the prisoners that two or three steamers, with Indies and distinguished citizens on beard, came down from Mobile for the purpose of witnessing the engagement, and took shelter under the runs of Fort Morgan, theire the bay. As our Beet advanced these vesies steamed to the end of the fort for the purpose of allowing their rebellious freight to have a peep round the corner at the Yankee beats; but as the fleet advanced they steamed further up the bay and witnessed the passage of the forts and the naval engagement inside, far beyond the reach of our heaviest cannon, and when the fight closed by the surrender of the rebel rams Tennessee and Selma and the dispersion of the rest of the feet they returned in haste to Mobile, for the purpose of being the trus to communicate the sad lidings. Each lady will, no doubt, picture herself a heroine, and gossip with her friends on the subject for weeks to come.

I have just learned that the rebels made a raid on the Pensacols Navy Yard this morning, and that an attempt was made to recapture the rebel. Admiral Buchanan and his officers. They were repulsed, however, with considerable loss, by the gunboars and Second Maine cavairy. About five hundred of the latter had, fortunately, been landed at the Navy Yard a short time previous, and they assisted materially in repelling the attack. The loss on either side is not ascertained.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

THE STREEDER OF FORT GAINES—ITS GARRISON AND GUN Fort Gaines surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday

Gaines, have destroyed her

By some strategy the rebel gunboat Morgan managed to clude the vigilance of our fleet, and has gone up to the

Two thousand Union troops, from Pensacola, are in the cear of Fort Morgan, and it must speedily surrender.

The prisoners captured at Fort Gaines have left for New Orleans on the Genesee, Schage and Bienville. The Genese and Sobage have arrived at Pass a l'Outre—the former with one hundred and fifty, the latter with two hundred and fifty prisoners. The Bienville bas arrived at Southwest Pass, with the remainder of the prisoners—nearly five hundred in number.

Newspaper Accounts. one in Mobile Bay are taken from the New Orleans pa

pers:—
The first shot was fired by one of the Monitors, the Tecomseh, at a distance of two miles. It was merely experimental, to fee the distance and range. But the setual battle was opened by the forts firing on the wooden

received a shot in her bollers. Captain Levy is reported to have lost an arm.

The Hartford, Farragut's flaghip, lost one officer, Higgiobotham, secretary to the fleet captain, together with twenty of her crew, and twenty-six wounded. All our vessels were wooden except three The Hartford was seriously lajured by the Metacomet, which ran into her by accident.

soriously injured by the Metacomat, which ran into her by accident.

THE ATTACK ON THE TENNESSEE—SHE STRIKES HER COLORS.

Captain Strong, of the Monongahela, seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant, came down upon him amidships with a blow that made his ribs crack, and backed out without getting a shot. Then came the Hartford, seeming at full head; but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changed the position of the ram, as that the Hartford, instead of striking a fair blow at right angles, made a glancing one, towards the bow of the l'ennessee, thus causing the vessels to swing side by side, the Teannessee pouring a full broadside directly into the Hartford's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Lackawanna came at the ram, but missed her aim, owing to the swing of the Hartford, and struck the latter vessel between the after ports knocking them into one. But the stanned old craft stood still in the fight. The Tennessee then streek her colors, and was taken possession of, as already stated.

Admiral Euchann, after he had surrendered his sword.

old craft stood still in the fight. The remesses struck her colors, and was taken possession of, as already stated.

Admiral Buchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Captain Jerand, remarked that, so great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship, he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have suck the Harlford. When the Solma struck her flag the Perf. Royal had ceased firing on her, and had made preparations to burd her. Master Sterrit had the bearding party paraded and in readiness. Admiral Buchanan is doing well. It is thought his log will be saved.

HOWING UP OF FOUR FOWNIL—CAPTURE OF A BARCH Fort Powell was blown up by the enemy to prevent its falling into our hands. A terrific explication and bright light were both heard and seen from the fleet inside the hay. Forty men were transferred from the United States steamer Stockdale, the latter then starting to go through Grant's Pass.

An incident occurred off Port Powell at the close of the engagement which is well worth mentioning.

Lieutemant Commander Perkins, of the Monitor Chickanaw, steamed off in the direction of Fort Powell, and there discovered, a short distance from the fort, and within easy range, a barge at anchor, filled with stine. It was the intention of sinking it in the charmed of Grant's Pass, for the purpose of obstructing it. The Chickanaw passed between the fort and the barge, secured the latter with cables, and, slipping the cable, towed the barge off, the fort firing in the meantime, but not a single shot taking effect.

or the surrected of Fort Gaines, throught the strategy of the first standard for first standard first standard for first standard for first standard first standard for first standard first standa

to Mobile.

Colonel Anderson remarked to our officers that when he saw the gunboats pass the forts be know it was all up with him. The rebel defences on the harbor side were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong defence on the land side.

Admiral Euchanan is now at the Pensacota Hospital. It is expected that his leg will be saved.

The Tennessee is immensely powerful. Her armament consists of six seven-inch rifled guns.

The gunboats literville, Genessee and Sebago are on their way to New Orleans with the prisoners.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Preparation for an Attack on Fort Morgan, &c.
OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCS.

New Orleans, August 12, 1864. The steamer Kate Dale, from Fort Gaines and Mobile Bay yesterday morning, arrived here last night. Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action, and ordered the attack on Fort Morgan to be commenced at

land force. Its rear is said to have resisted the attack wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels had destroyed all the outbuildings of the fort, and had also burned their only vessel, lying under its

eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Everything about the fort indicated a determination on

The naval and land forces are confident of succ and demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. who replied that he had six months provisions, plenty of

Before this General Granger's force in the rear had out The ram l'enneasee was to be in the attack. Farragut was confident of reducing the fort. The Hartford was badly injured.

We hold all the channels to the bay, REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet Across Dog tions-To Definite Beauty-Firing on

Fort Morgan, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, August 19, 1864. The latest intelligence from Mobile is the following rom the Richmond Sentinel of the 17th, received at the Navy Department to day:- "Monta, August 15, 1864.

"Two Monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river bar, and, coming up to within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One of our gunboats replied handsomely. Our batteries were silent. At sunset the

'Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning."

Affairs on the Mississippi. CAIRO, Ill., August 18, 1864. capture and plunder of the steamer Lady by guerillas, but does not say when or where it occurred. Gunboat No. 3 was fired into on the 12th instant by a

rebel battery at Gaines' Lauding. Thirty three shots

The steamer Olive Brauch, from New Orleans on the 12th instant, has arrived here. She was not molested, as rumored in Memphis. Her officers know nothing of the capture of the steamer Lady, or of any other boat since

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFFER. -- John Smith, a ma orty-eight years of age, born in New York, and who save he is a merchant, was arrested by officer Golden, cleaks from Jacob Lansing, doing business at No. 79 Chambers street. A few days since Smith called at the Chambers street. A few days since Smith called at the store of the complainant and represented himself to be a Mr. J. Burton, of the firm of Burton & Co., merchents, of St. Louls. He examined the slock, and, admiring the quality and style of the goods, selected thirty three clocks, which be whend laid side, promising to call the next morning and pay for them. Mr. Lansing was in the store at the appointed time, but Smith had beaten him there. The accused was found slone in the clock room, the porter being engaged to putting things in order. As Mr. Lansing entered Smith raid the was going to the Post Office for letters, and would return in alwesty minutes. As he failed to make his appearance afterwards, Mr. Lansing grew suspicious, and after examining his clocks found that four of them were missing. It taken by the presence of the minutes are presented them in his hat and pickets when he left under the pretones of going to the Post Office. The accused is not altogether unknown to our police. On the affidavit of Mr. Lansing Justice Regan committed Smith to the Tombs for examination.

The Crops in Oswego County.

Reports from the towns of Maxico, Hastings, Schr not, West Monroe, Welland and Sandy Greek east Wheat, Average crop, quality good, corn, che fourth loats, two thirds less; barley, one half loss; rye, as rage crop; hy, a third lens, quality good, appece, all yield, and quality better—the weather has been usually warm, and, with the exception of the last it weeks, there has been much less rate than usual a

## SHERMAN.

Severe Fight Near Chattanooga with the Rebels Under Wheeler.

General Steedman, of the Union Forces, Wounded,

LOUISVILLE, Ky , August 18, 1864. A gentleman just from the front reports that on Tuesday night General Stee-tman started from Chattanooga, and met the rebel ferce under General Wheeler at

A severe engagement ensued.

Graysville, eighteen miles distant.

General Steedman was severely wounded. Colonel Straight, of the Fifty-first Indiana regiment,

A robel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn., and a Union brigade has left Chattanooga for that place. The rebel cavalry force have divided into small parties, and are demonstrative on the towns of Northern

The Union pickets have been fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport As our informant left Major General Steedman's adju-

taut general was leaving Chattanooga for Graysville with Mr. D. P. Conyngham's Despatch. NEAR ATLANTA. AUGUST 10, 1864.

THE SITUATION. The rebels are fortifying and intrench ng themselves in their strongholds while the Union army is watching its opportunity to pounce on them. So superior is Sher man's army and position to those of the rebels that he could take Atlanta by assault; but this would cost a large sacrifice of life. Then there is the prespect of taking the town by swinging round to the right of our position and south of the town. By that moons we will occupy the Macon line of railway, also out them off from bringing in supplies from the fertile portrops of Georgia; as to the portions traversed by our army, they are completely

It is thought that Hood has got come ble reinforcements I do not know where they do come from, unless from convalencent camps and equads that have been watching our raids in their rear. One thing is certain: that they are strongly fortified in Atlanta, and will make an obstinate resistance if we have to settle down to a regular siege. I do not despair yet of taking it by strategy or assault
ATLANTA MUST FALL.
Though it should resist our attempts for days or weeks

fight of the 27th the Twenty-third corps advanced its line still further next morning. Hascall's division pushed boldly forward in a direction north and south. He now occupies the extreme right, overlaying the rebel flank. and a little better than a mile from the railroad, which they could command with artillery only for the intervoning trees. The rebeis, learning discretion from past reverses, fell back, making but little resistance, leaving some works and about one hundred and fifty prisoners is THE LINE.

The Twenty-third corps was so situated as to form an elongation of the Fourteenth corps. Cox's division swung round in a line southeast, its right resting along the south ranch of the Utoy creek. The Twenty-third corps has thus taken an excellent position, flanking the rebelline, and securing us an important point of attack if we choose.

THE RESELS.

As I write this the robels are making some tions, as if they intended to attack our left. Foiled on the right, I would not be surprised if they tried this of lead on the city; to-day we are getting other guns into Atlanta will be a hot place to live in as soon as we oper all along our lines.

Obituary. COLONEL ABEL D. STREIGHT.

Colonel Abel D. Streight, of the Futy-first Indiana Vol-Indianapolis at the time the war broke out, and when

Indianapolis at the time the war broke out, and when the call was made for three years men, raised the Fifty-first Indiana Voinnteers, of which he was appointed the Colonel on September 4, 1881. Juring December, 1881, he was attached to the Army of the Ohio, participated in the march through Tennessee to Fittaburg Landing, took part in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. In the division of General E. J. Wood. He then returned to the cast side of the Tennessee to Fittaburg Landing, took part in the battle of Shiloh and the siege of Colonel Harker participated in the movements after Hragg, through Kentucky and Ismessee. He afterwards became attached to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans Linder that officer he took part in the battle of Stone river, or Murfree-boro.

During April, 1963, he obtained permission to lead a cavairy force on a raid through Alabama, with the intention of destroying the rebel works at Rome. At this time Bragg's rebel ormy lines were using the Buck river, in Tennessee. On the 18th of April Colonel Streight defect ted Roddy, at Bear creek, and next day landed troops at Eastport. Tennessee. On the 28th he again deceated Roddy, and entered Tuscumbia, als., the rext day. He then marched towards Decaur. On the 28th he again deceated Roddy, and entered Tuscumbia, als., the rext day. He then marched towards Decaur. On the 28th he again deceated Roddy, and entered Tuscumbia, als., the rext day. He then marched towards Decaur. On the 28th he many life them with some less. Streight pursued his way, closely followed toys Forrest on the lank, flighting him continuously matil May 2, when, between Gadson and Rome, he was suprounded by Forrest on the lank, flighting him continuously matil May 2, when, between Gadson and Rome, he was then taken to Libby prison, where he was so linhumanly treated and robbed of all sums of mency sent from the North for his rehief, that he had to make, on behalf of the prisoners, a special appeal to the rebel socretary of War. His condition at thi

Abbeville, Mass. [From the Rectamend Sontinel, August 17.]

Mosnie, August 16, 1864.

A despatch to the Mobile Register from Oxford, on the 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbaville, Miss., and whipped the enemy, capturing twenty five prisoners, and then tell back four miles, when the enemy attacked twenty-five wounded. The enemy lost firty killed, two hundred and fifty wounded and forty prisoners.

Defeat of the Rebeis at Ropkinsville,

Tenn. CLARSSVILLE, Teum., August 19, 1864. A small scout sent out from here yesterday returned at midnight, and reported that three bundred rebels, commanded by Frank Woodward, were at Carrettsburg, tweive miles from here, at six o'clock last night. The revolvers. They were pressing norses and mules ladie criminately, and were supposed to be en reute to join Colonel Agam Johnson's feress.

Woodward attacked Hapkinaville about four o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty second Kentucky and one hundred Home Guards on

Wooduard was mertally wounded and taken prisoner. go rebel mildiera were killed.

The rabels are atill hevering about the town, and nother attack is expected

Disposition of Persons ta Fort Warren. Bostos, August 19, 1864.

Three prisoners have recently been removad from Fort Warren, agreeable to sentence by court martial—one and dier, for desertion to three years at the Bry Tortugas, the other two, robet spics, to the albany Positioniary for continen years can.